

# Drivers Call For City-Wide Milk Strike

Insurgents in War on  
Union Threaten to Tie  
Up Deliveries With  
Walkout of 6,000 Men

Organization May  
Keep Wagons Going

Companies Will Open  
Cash-and-Carry Sta-  
tions in Manhattan

Two thousand milk wagon drivers who went on strike suddenly yesterday morning in protest against the acts of officials of their own union met last night in Sokol Hall, 525 East Seventy-second Street, and issued a call for a city-wide walk-out. If their plans carry little milk can be delivered in the city to-day.

The strikers decided upon this action when the New York Milk Conference Board refused to recognize them. The board's committee on trade relations held that the strike was unauthorized by the regular union officials and it could not deal with the men until they were in the majority.

## Hospitals to Get Milk

Agreement has been made by the drivers to supply hospitals, baby health stations, orphan asylums and similar institutions, to-day. They even propose to deliver canned milk to the poorer sections.

Frederick J. Sterbinsky, president of Local 554 of the International Teamsters' Union, announced last night after a meeting of the executive committee at the union headquarters, 316 West Forty-second Street, that he was confident that the city's milk supply would be assured this morning without the strikers, provided the companies adhered to the strikers' plan. He said the strikers' plan would be filled by members from other branches of the international.

Major J. Scharf, former secretary-treasurer of Local 554, to which all the milk workers belong, who is leading the strike, said that at least 6,000 members of the union would quit.

He explained that the men are not striking against the milk companies, but against union officials charged with misusing funds. He said the strike was precipitated by the discharge of ten members by the various companies at the request of the union officials.

Strike Action Denounced  
Sterbinsky declared the strike to be unauthorized and likened it to the recent railroad action. He said it had been announced by a few "disturbers" who had been requested to resign because of their brutal radicalism.

Scharf, the strike leader, according to Sterbinsky, was voted out of office April 27, 1919, by the union members. This was denied by Scharf, who said he was ousted because he "had the goods" on the union officials who had been charged with misappropriation of funds.

No wage demands have been made by the strikers, according to officials of the milk companies affected. They said they were willing to let the union representatives to discharge men expelled from the organization.

Lotus Horgan, president of the Sheffield Farms Company, announced yesterday afternoon that his company will have plenty of milk for the trade to-day at three stations in Manhattan and one in Long Island City.

Manhattan Supply Station  
The Manhattan stations will be 333 West Twenty-third Street, 310 West Sixth Street and Tenth Avenue and 315 West Fifty-sixth Street, the one in Long Island City at Webster and Seventy-second Avenue. It is necessary for the customer to go to the station with the container, however. Both wholesalers and retailers will be served.

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, acting Health Commissioner, said he was ready to do all in his power to see that there is no milk shortage. He offered also to act as arbitrator of the strike, if necessary.

William V. Kehoe, vice-president of the district council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared the strike to be unauthorized and said that his organization would do all in its power to break it.

The strike took the companies by surprise, with the result that thousands of gallons of milk were not delivered yesterday morning. The sections that were principally affected were lower Manhattan and Long Island City.

Companies Affected  
The companies affected were the Sheffield Farms Company, the Borden Food Products Company, the Clover Milk Company, the Standard Dairy Company and the High Grade Dairy Company.

When the meeting of the strikers was called to order at Sokol Hall by Louis Egan, the temporary chairman, the reasons for the strike were explained by Scharf.

"The trouble in the union," said Scharf, "began when I made charges against certain business agents. A committee was named to investigate the charges, which included the misappropriation of funds. The committee, however, and the charges sustained, but before they could report to the union."

"I have refused to run for political office in this country and in this state," he declared, "because I plan to return to Russia. But if the Soviet government is recognized, which I don't think possible, I will resign immediately."

He asserted Bolshevism in Russia had been the cause of unrest throughout the world, and that if commercial relations were reestablished with that country it would strengthen soviet rule.

# Hedley Offers Transit Men 10% Pay Raise

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, offered a 10 per cent increase, based on the wages paid last August, at a conference yesterday with representatives of the Interborough Brotherhood.

P. J. Connolly, vice-president of the brotherhood, said he believed the offer would be accepted, although it fell short by 15 per cent of the increase which the men hoped to get when they made their demands last summer. Mr. Hedley said the 10 per cent raise would add about \$2,000,000 to the annual pay roll.

# Smith Vetoes Lusk Bills; Calls Them Vicious

Legislation Meant to Curb  
Radicals Denounced by  
Governor as Robbing the  
People of Their Rights

Is Aimed at Socialists

Bills Were Forced Through  
by Street to Prevent Re-  
turn of the Ousted Five

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
ALBANY, May 19.—The Sweet-Lusk-Daily repressive bills were vetoed to-day by Governor Smith. One of the bills would have given the Appellate Division of the Albany district power to disenfranchise any citizen or group of citizens who held political, religious, social or economic views different from those entertained by three of the judges of the Albany district.

Another would have given the Board of Regents power to close any private school of a non-sectarian character. So sweeping was this measure that the secret orders of a non-sectarian organization, such as the Masons, would be subject to its provisions.

Another measure would require all teachers in public and non-sectarian schools to prove their loyalty. Though two of the bills Speaker Sweet hoped to pass, the Socialist party in this state and part of the Assembly and the Legislature next year of the five ousted Assemblies.

Police Bureau Created  
Still another of the Sweet-Lusk-Daily bills would have created a bureau of secret police in the office of the State Attorney General. Any member of this proposed force under the bill could have subpoenaed any citizen at any time and place, and subjected him to a third degree.

These bills were jammed through in the closing days of the session by the Governor and his group that dominated both Houses of the Legislature.

In vetoing the bills Governor Smith declared that, though they were ostensibly intended to curb radical development, they would, in reality, tend to culminate the evils of ultra-radicalism and deprive the people of their constitutional rights.

Unpopular political minorities would be elevated to political martyrdom, he declared, if the bill giving the Appellate Division of Albany power to strike from the ballot candidates of any party was put on the statute books.

The measure giving the regents power to prohibit the teaching of any subject which in their judgment would be prejudicial to the public interest was characterized by the Governor as vicious in its fundamental principle, because it would create an intellectual tyranny.

One Branded Unjust  
The Governor branded as unjust the bill providing for loyalty oaths for school teachers, because it discriminated against teachers as a class, deprives them of the freedom of thought and curtails the freedom of thought of their pupils through the existing right of free criticism of existing institutions.

Traditional abhorrence of a free people to all kinds of spies and secret police was violated, the Governor found, in the bill creating a secret service bureau in the Attorney General's office.

The Governor also vetoed the Sweet-Lusk-Daily bill amending the legislative law by requiring the Governor to call the Legislature to take their oath of office before the bar of the House, as well as providing for the exclusion of persons of "undesirable" politics from public office.

In separate messages accompanying each veto Governor Smith stated his reasons for disapproving the bills. On the disenfranchisement bill he said: "This bill would place upon the particular Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the burden of determining the loyalty of every citizen."

Says England Will Use  
All Resources in Erin

Lord Chancellor Asserts Govern-  
ment Is Determined to Quell  
Secession Campaign

LONDON, May 19.—The government's policy, whether the struggle be short or long, would be to employ the whole available forces and resources of the kingdom to restore law and order in Ireland, Baron Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, announced in the House of Lords to-day. It would be the aim of the government in adopting this policy, he said, to render utterly impossible the existing campaign aiming at secession.

Considerable military reinforcements already have been sent to Ireland, the Lord Chancellor said, and more would be sent as required. He was speaking with authority, and on behalf of the government in adopting this policy, when he said that if the existing military forces were insufficient the government would hesitate as little to ask the country for more as it hesitated in the late war.

The only notable feature of the debate in the House of Commons on the Home Rule bill to-day was another declaration by Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader, that the bill as framed was going to mean the separation of Ireland from England, and that the government would be powerless to prevent the separation once these Irish parliaments with unlimited powers were set up.

# Republicans Vote to Pass Bonus Bill

Caucus of House Mem-  
bers, 141 to 49, Comes  
Out Squarely for Sol-  
dier Relief Measure

Legislation Flatly  
Opposed by Houston

Treasury Head Declares  
Congress Should Pro-  
vide Funds to Run U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—House Republicans in party caucus to-night came out squarely for enactment of soldier relief legislation as advocated by the American Legion.

Before deciding in favor of the legislation the Republicans refused, 141 to 49, to postpone indefinitely all action on relief legislation.

Several Republican leaders, including a majority of members of the steering committee, were said to have supported the motion, but there was no record vote.

The only record vote on the caucus was the defeat, 95 to 78, of a motion by Representative Wood, of Indiana, to strike out the provision to carry out the Lane-Jondell plan for settlement and reclamation of Western lands.

The action of the Republicans was taken after a four-hour fight, in which opponents of relief legislation declared the country could not stand added taxes, as made necessary by the bill. A letter from Secretary Houston, opposing any bonus, sent to-day to Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, was not presented to the meeting, although its contents were circulated among members.

American Legion Plan  
The relief plan of the American Legion contemplates four provisions: a cash bonus, home and farm aid, paid-up insurance and vocational education. Each veteran would be given the choice of any one of these.

Secretary Houston's letter, which reached an inquiry by Chairman Fordney as to the Treasury's views on the "insurgent" Republican-Democratic proposal for a retroactive 50 per cent profit tax, declared that Congress, instead of devising new means of spending money, should concentrate its efforts on raising funds for current government expenses.

Mr. Houston said there was a matter of serious concern to have the government appear in the market every few months for loans, as this course would, with higher price and a more difficult financial situation.

Letter of Secretary Houston  
The Secretary's letter follows: "I received your letter of May 13 with the enclosed copies of bills, H. R. 13,798, introduced by Mr. Johnson, and H. R. 13,799, introduced by Mr. Rainey, for the payment of adjusted compensation to the veterans of the World War. Both bills impose an 20 per cent tax on the outside."

"The most serious aspect of this compensation matter, as I pointed out when I had the honor of appearing before the committee, is the proposal greatly to add to the tax at this time, to the present previous burden resting on the people and the Treasury. The method of financing the proposal raises grave problems, but it is secondary."

"The very heavy burden which will rest on the Treasury by reason of laws already enacted, including particularly the railroad laws, which, it is estimated, will cost the government approximately \$1,000,000,000, and also by reason of the delay in making provision to realize upon the government's investments in railroads and ships, taken in connection with the existing credit situation, suggest the need of grave consideration of the question whether, aside from and in addition to any taxation which might be necessary to impose in order to pay a bonus to the soldiers, it may not be necessary to provide for meeting the necessities of the government by a larger measure from taxation."

"The total indebtedness of the government maturing within three years represented by Treasury certificates, war savings certificates and Victory notes is the neighborhood of \$8,000,000,000. It is no longer possible to finance the current needs of the government in part by the issue of Treasury bonds."

(Continued on page eleven)

# Thugs Bind Woman, Leave Gas Jets On

Two Masked Men Invade  
Home; Victim Beaten,  
Kicked and Robbed

Two masked men invaded the home of Mrs. Rose Caldino, 26 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and covered her with a revolver. While one of them held her in a chair, promising to kill her if she made the least noise, the other went through the apartment, collecting about \$2,000 in jewels and \$128 in cash.

They then tied the woman in her chair, gagged her, closed all the windows and doors, turned on the gas jets and, after a few parting kicks, left, locking the door behind them.

Holding her breath as much as possible, Mrs. Caldino managed to reach the window and attract the attention of her nine-year-old daughter, Josephine, in the street below.

The child ran upstairs and tried to get in. When she found she could not she told Mrs. Millie Neapolitano, a neighbor, that something was wrong. The woman climbed down the fire escape to the Caldino flat, kicked in a window and turned off the gas.

An ambulance surgeon from Greenpoint Hospital found that Mrs. Caldino had several fractured ribs. The police have a good description of her assailants.

GOOD MORNING:  
If you have lost your automobile, negotiable securities, jewelry or other valuable, call the Good Morning Girl, Brooklyn 3600, and let her insert an advertisement for you in to-morrow's Tribune—Adv.

# Bank Won't Finance Automobile Buying

ATLANTA, May 19.—M. B. Wellborn, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, of Atlanta, declared to-day the resources of the bank of this district should not be used to finance the purchase of strictly pleasure or passenger automobiles. In a message sent to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at Washington, Mr. Wellborn said:

"In these times it is necessary to control credit and unless we take a firm stand the more necessary demands of production and distribution will be jeopardized by tying up our funds in rediscunts that tend to encourage unusual extravagance."

# Twelve Killed In Mine Fight; Troops Called

Revolver Battle Follows At-  
tempt of Company De-  
fective to Serve a War-  
rant in Matewan, W. Va.

Mayor of Town Victim

Situation Reported Menac-  
ing; Workers in Revolt  
as Result of Evictions

MATEWAN, W. Va., May 19.—Twelve men were killed and three badly wounded in a battle here late to-day between the police and citizens on one side and detectives on the other. A revised list of the dead, as given out by the police at midnight, follows:

Mayor Cabell Testerman, L. C. Felts, H. E. Felts, E. A. Powell, A. J. Hooker, J. W. Ferguson, J. M. Brown, C. R. Cunningham, all detectives; James Mullens, Patrick Kinsley, William Rober, Isaac Bluer, miners.

The wounded: Samuel Arrie, — Baldwin, James Chambers.

The dead were taken to Williamson, the county seat, twelve miles from here, and the wounded to a hospital at Welch, W. Va.

The trouble is said to have started when Mine Inspectors approached Albert Felts and asked if he carried by the State for his arrest. Felts replied in the affirmative, according to the police, and was reading the warrant when Mullens shot and killed him.

The crowd closed in about the detectives, who, the police say, turned and ran. One of them broke for the open country, while others, reaching the Ohio River, attempted to swim to safety. Here, it is reported, three of them were shot and sank in the stream.

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For a time it was thought that the organized parties of miners would meet them, but the news that Colonel Jackson Arnold, commander of the state police, with the constabulary, were arriving about the same time, quieted the situation somewhat.

Entire Force Mobilizing  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—Colonel Jackson Arnold, superintendent of the Department of Public Safety of West Virginia, is assembling his entire force, scattered over the state, to be rushed to Matewan.

Company B, left its quarters at Nitro to-night. This detachment, under the command of Sergeant Harvey N. Rexrode, formerly a captain in the army.

ROANOKE, Va., May 19.—A band of 500 miners has formed in Matewan, W. Va., bent upon searching all trains entering the town for Baldwin-Felts men, according to reports reaching the headquarters of the detective agency here to-night. Thomas Felts is on his way to Matewan to-night and is carrying with him a large body of special officers.

H. C. Elliott, president of the Stone Mountain Coal Company at Matewan, declared the mines of his company and those of the neighborhood of 88, two weeks ago, as of a strike. Oper-ators of the Pocahontas fields on the Norfolk & Western railway, he added, will meet in Bluefield, W. Va., to-morrow to consider means of breaking the strike.

(Continued on page three)

# House to Pass Knox Peace Plan To-morrow; Veto Is Expected

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Knox peace resolution, repealing the declaration of war with Germany and Austria, ending war-time legislation and protecting the rights of the United States under the terms of the armistice and peace negotiations, will be passed by the House of Representatives Friday and sent to President Wilson.

Republican leaders in Congress fully expect that the President will veto it and that he will send the Versailles Treaty back to the Senate, where it will be failed of ratification, along with his veto message. Secretary of State Colby, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and others close to the President have warned Congress that this was the President's intention, and the Republican leaders said to-day they will be surprised if he does not follow that course.

No effort will be made to pass the resolution over the President's veto, according to present plans. Republicans in the Senate and House, who have polled Congress, said they see no possibility of securing the two-thirds vote that would be necessary.

If the Versailles Treaty is sent back to the Senate it will be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee, where Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said it will remain until after the Presidential election next November.

The Republicans in the Senate will demand that the President transmit to the Senate all the information he withheld while the treaty was under consideration before the Senate, whether by oral or written means, and will again ask for the process verbatim, or stenographic reports of the peace conference, and for the protocols and other documents submitted to the President left blank and which change many of the financial and economic provisions of the treaty. Republican leaders said the treaty will not be taken up, or discussed even, by the Foreign Relations Committee until this information is received.

Final decision to dispose of the peace resolution Friday was made by the House steering committee to-day. The steering committee decided to ask the Senate to concur in the action of the House, which substituted the Knox resolution for the original peace measure that was passed by the House, and have the resolution go to conference between the two branches of Congress.

# U. S. Acts as Freight Jam Here Grows

Long Strings of Empty  
Box Cars Are Started  
West as Transportation  
Act Again Is Enforced

Penna. Puts Ban  
On Food and Fuel

48-Hour Embargo May Be  
Applied on Other Lines;  
More Factories Closing

The partial employment of the emergency powers granted the Federal authorities under the transportation act to relieve the freight jam in the vicinity of New York began to be felt here yesterday.

By direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, thousands of box cars that had been lying idle in the terminal yards in New Jersey for weeks were hurriedly made into long trains and sent rolling westward. Very little freight was loaded or unloaded.

In order to permit an unhampered movement of the empties and to get breathing space to clear up the situation, the Pennsylvania Railroad ordered a draft embargo at 10 a. m. yesterday on all shipments, including food and coal, to continue for forty-eight hours. Similar steps, it was intimated, had been taken or would be taken by other lines.

Food and Fuel Scarce  
Officials of the roads said the emergency measures probably would not result in any curtailment of passenger service, but that the priority regulations now observed to a limited degree would not be unduly extended unless so ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A smaller number of the empty freight trains were moved, it was said, than would have been possible under ordinary circumstances, the managers said, because of the lack of obtaining chiefly by lack of man power. A large proportion of the marine and insurgent rail strikers, they pointed out, had failed to return, and despite every effort brought to bear to obtain new employees few could be found.

A decided depletion of food stocks and an increasing scarcity of coal, however, are to be taken as signs of developments in the local situation. In addition, more factories are reported on their last supplies of fuel and raw materials, indicating that thousands of workers may be out of work.

The decrease in the quantity of foodstuffs brought in by the stagnant traffic was reported by the State Division of Foods and Markets. It reported there were 17,000,000 pounds of frozen beef less in the storage houses than there was a year ago, and that there were 3,000,000 pounds less on that date last year, with the depletion process proceeding and no relief in sight.

Proportionately large decreases also have been noted in butter, eggs, frozen pork, frozen lamb, mutton and poultry. The shortage of foodstuffs, say the food men, has prevented the normal movement of eggs from the Western states, with a resultant shortage and high prices in the Eastern markets. There are 400,000 cases of eggs less in storage now than a year ago.

Higher Prices Foreseen  
Indications that prices of foodstuffs will go up are seen in the plight of manufacturers of tin cans used for food and vegetables. Manufacturers say they have been unable to get any quantities of tin bars for their industry, and the lack of this raw material is reducing their output and will curtail the amount of canned foodstuffs.

One tinplate firm, in an effort to get some of its product, hired its own lighters, did its own trucking and obtained its own stevedores and porters to load and unload the material from steamships. The cost of transferring the stuff from the vessels to the cars, they said, equaled the total amount of the railroad freight charges.

The National Lead Company reports that it has received many telegrams from its factories which indicate that the tin shortage is becoming more acute, and that the tin is becoming more difficult to obtain without delay. The company reports that a shipment of 500 slabs of tin has been lying on one of the local piers since March 4 because of the inability of the railroads to move it.

Many firms, finding they can't get their product on cars, are storing it in warehouses, with the result that the storage houses are reporting their places choked to the roof. The losses sustained in this action by the manufacturers because of the storage charges (Continued on page three)

# Price-Slashing Wave Sweeps Over Country; Chief Cut in Clothing

Senator, in Patched Clothes, Blames  
'High Cost of Loafing' for Prices

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Thomas, of Colorado, joining in the attack in the Senate to-day on profiteering, said: "I have on a suit of clothes four years old, somewhat patched, but still serviceable. The shoes I have on were bought in 1916. I do not propose to buy any more clothes until prices go down to a reasonable level if I subject myself to danger of arrest for not wearing enough clothes on the streets of Washington. I am willing to live on corned beef hash and if corned beef goes too high, I will go without meat to bring down costs."

"All the people share the responsibility. When I consider the number of people in this country who live without working, I am tempted to change the expression 'high cost of living' to 'high cost of loafing.'"

# Manufacturers Sharp Decline Join in Move To Cut Prices

Resolution Calling On  
5,400 Members to Aid  
Readjustment Campaign

Conventions Here Adopts  
Resolution Calling On  
5,400 Members to Aid  
Readjustment Campaign

25% Decrease Is Seen  
Reductions Are Arbitrary,  
Effective in September;  
Publicity Drive Urged

Recommendation to manufacturers of the country to reduce prices was made yesterday by the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in session at the Waldorf-Astoria. A resolution embodying the views of the meeting was addressed to 5,400 members of the association, employing more than 6,000,000 persons and controlling from 75 to 80 per cent of the output of the country.

While the resolution is couched in general terms, leading members of the association declared that the price reduction recommended is from 10 to 25 per cent and is to be inaugurated in September. The figures were declared to be arbitrary. They will serve as a starting point for a gradual reduction of prices, which would tend to restore the normal processes of production without dislocating the industrial and commercial structure of the country.

Will Aid "Reasonable Efforts"  
The resolution follows: "The cost of living has steadily advanced during the past year, be it that."

"Resolved, That we are in hearty accord with all sensible efforts to reduce prices, and that we should take a definite stand on the reduction of prices. While it does not set any specific figures or recommend any percentage of reduction, the association will endeavor to see the necessity of reducing prices of their products as much as conditions and costs of production will permit."

A. Humphreys, president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of Pittsburgh, said: "I am heartily in accord with the principle of the resolution urging members of the association to reduce prices. I am sure that all members of the association will cooperate toward that end."

James A. Emery, general counsel of the association, said: "I gather from the consensus of opinion of the manufacturers that they are sincerely desirous of reducing prices. The association will endeavor to cooperate with each other and the country at large to accomplish this result."

Reaction From Profiteering  
The opinion was general at the convention that reduction of prices was a natural reaction from a period of profiteering.

J. Philip Bird, general manager of the association, said: "The reason for the reduction is the halting of buying by the public and the tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve Bank. They have run prices as high as the traffic could stand, and the natural reaction followed—the public would not buy."

"This proposition of reducing prices is going to cause an increase in buying among both manufacturers and retailers, and they believe that by letting up on buying production will have an opportunity to catch up."

Broker's Books Short  
\$30,000; Clerk Is Held

Employee Pleads Not Guilty;  
Detectives Say He Admitted  
Speculating

Finch & Tarbell, brokers, of 120 Broadway, notified the police yesterday that an expert accountant had discovered a \$30,000 shortage in their books.

The detective said he had been arrested by William S. Brower, thirty-four, of 289 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn, managing clerk for the firm. When arrested before Magistrate Simpson in the Tombs Court, charged with grand larceny, Brower pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail.

The detective said he admitted speculating with the firm's money, but that he insisted that he had made good all the losses he incurred.

NEW GARDENS INN—New Gardens, E. L. New open (American plan). Under Knott Mgt. Adv.

# Merchants in Most of the Principal Cities An- nounce Reductions of From 20 to 50 Per Cent

# Rush of Business Follows Decline

Shoes Take Big Drop in  
Places, and Even Den-  
tists Join the Movement

The movement of retailers to cut prices assumed much larger proportions yesterday. Dispatches from cities far down toward the Mexican border, from the Middle West and from the Pacific Coast, told of "reduction" sales.

In general, the cuts in prices apply to clothing. The price of silk goods seemed to be the first to fall. Then came suits, coats, hats and shoes. Reductions of from 20 to 50 per cent were announced in scores of cities. In Omaha, even the dentists joined the movement, announcing their charges had been lowered.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which controls more than 75 per cent of the country's manufactured products, adopted a resolution at its convention, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, recommending a decrease of from 10 to 25 per cent be declared in prices in September.

Such large stores as still are withstanding the reduced price movement, chiefly in Chicago and in Boston, assert that a permanent cut in prices can come only when production increases and manufacturers' prices go down.

Securities Suffer Decline  
As reports came in from city after city, their purport was reflected in Wall Street quotations, securities and commodities showing violent declines.

Indiana cities reported the prices of silk stockings and silk suits for men had been slashed and that many haberdashers had reduced their prices from 20 to 30 per cent. Silk shirts were on sale at a store in Indianapolis for \$4.95.

Youngstown, Ohio, reported that only one of its large department stores was holding back from the movement which had brought reductions of from 20 to 50 per cent in prices at all others.

In El Paso, Texas, shoes were reduced one-third in price and the largest shoe store in the city took 25 per cent off its clothing prices.

50 Per Cent Cut in Millinery  
The largest millinery store in the Northwest, situated in St. Paul, announced it would sell its \$150,000 stock at retail at prices 50 per cent lower than those now prevailing. Three department stores in St. Louis took from 15 to 25 per cent off their clothing prices, and several clothing stores in Chicago had come down 40 per cent.

One store in Columbus, Ohio, reduced the price of women's clothing one-third, and another in Chicago, "half-price" sale of women's suits. Twenty per cent reduction in prices was the rule at virtually all the stores in Chattanooga, Tenn., and in St. Paul.

One store in San Francisco followed suit not only with textile prices, but in the prices of shoes, one dealer announcing his intention of disposing of his stock at a reduction of from 10 to 40 per cent.

Washington, Baltimore, Hannibal